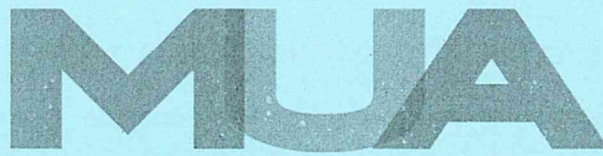


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 104 : THEORIES AND STRATEGIES OF DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 27TH APRIL 2017

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT - WHERE ARE WE GOING WRONG?

Human rationality, and therefore, by extension policy interventions, does not penetrate society in the same dynamic manner as in societies that have fully embraced such an approach. For example, poverty eradication policies tend to get implemented with little regard to feasibility and cost effectiveness because there is no rational feedback or citizen response that makes the system avoid similar mistakes in the future.

Leaders act like chiefs, people respond as subjects, and the future is seen to lie in the hands of forces over which they perceive themselves as having little control. Countries that are lagging in terms of eradicating poverty are those that lack the qualities needed for systems strategies. Leaders use personal and informal relations to govern and citizens are not sufficiently captured by the market to respond in terms of rational choices that enhance their position in society. Individuals use personal connections to enrich themselves or cope with the conditions of their poverty.

Required:

- i. Discuss the concept of liberalisation (3 marks)
- ii. Development discourse promotes and justifies real interventions with material consequences. Assess the statement (5 Marks)
- iii. Participatory development is fundamentally about power. Discuss (5Marks)
- iv. In relation to the above account analyse the statement "the origin of problems produced by Globalisation to developing countries is competing rather than cooperating with each other" (6 marks)
- v. How does leadership determine the development or lack thereof of a nation? Discuss (6Marks)

QUESTION 2

- a. dependent relationship is self-perpetuating while Imperialism is self-liquidating. Comprehensively evaluate (5marks)
- b. Dependency is an ongoing process. Discuss depending theory (10Marks)

QUESTION 3

- a) Businesses should play a larger role in promoting sustainable development. Discuss this statement (5 marks)

- b) Are core States justified in promoting and using democracy and good governance through externally funded programmes? Discuss (10 marks)

QUESTION 4

- a) Define and discuss the concept of enlightenment (3Marks)
- b) World Bank President James Wolfensohn in 1996: 'Knowledge is like light. Weightless and intangible, it can easily travel the world, enlightening the lives of people every where. Yet billions of people still live in the darkness of poverty - unnecessarily.' (quoted in Patel, 2001: 2). In relation to Globalisation discuss the use of knowledge to reduce poverty (12 marks)

QUESTION 5

- a) Discuss the basics needs theory (6 marks)
- b) Whilst using relevant examples, discuss the concept of participation in relation to the following sub topics:
- i. Efficiency and effectiveness (3marks)
 - ii. Mutual learning (3marks)
 - iii. Transformation (3marks)

QUESTION 6

Poverty eradication in all its forms still poses the greatest challenges. Discuss challenges experienced in Kenya in a bid to eradicate poverty. (15marks)

